

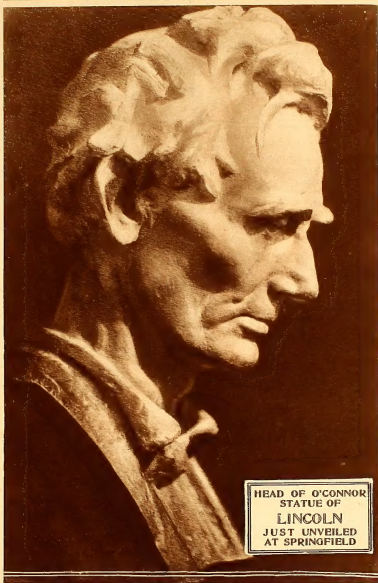


CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

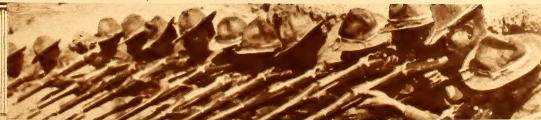
By Rollin Lynde Hartt
The second of five instalments
Appearing in successive issues of the

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

NOVEMBER 24, 1918



HEAD OF O'CONNOR
STATUE OF
LINCOLN
JUST UNVEILED
AT SPRINGFIELD



FROM SLAVE TO SOLDIER
The Work of Abraham Lincoln



THE Scales of Justice are symbolical of our formula for achievement.

¶ The idea of shopping from a catalog changed the buying habits in millions of homes. But behind this idea there was a vision—a vision of growth through service—which has guided us through a quarter century of achievement. Without this ideal the accomplishments of Sears, Roebuck and Co. would have been impossible.

¶ Our guarantee, protecting each and every customer who deals with us, is the material application of the Spirit of Service upon which this business was founded.

¶ **SATISFACTION OR MONEY RETURNED** is a slogan expressing an ideal of justice, the practice of which has brought success. How well we have followed this ideal is reflected in the confidence of our customers—more than one-quarter of all the families in the United States.

Our Guarantee

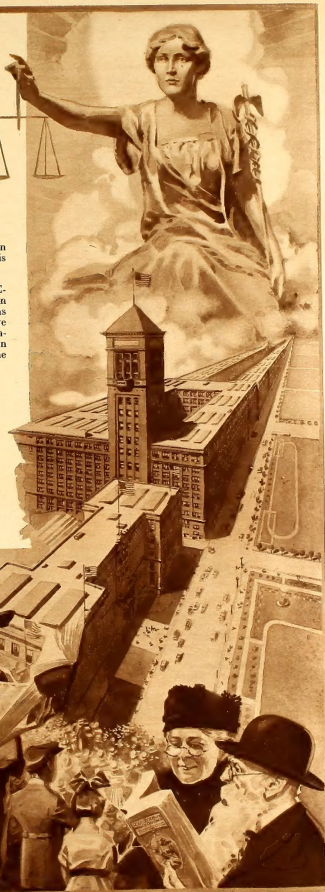
We guarantee that each and every article in this catalog is exactly as described and illustrated.

We guarantee that any article purchased from us will satisfy you perfectly; that it will give the service you have a right to expect; that it represents full value for the price you pay.

If for any reason whatever you are dissatisfied with any article purchased from us, we expect you to return it to us at our expense.

We will then exchange it for exactly what you want, or will return your money, including any transportation charges you have paid.

**Sears, Roebuck
and Co. Chicago**



SLAVERY

The First Great Issue in Illinois



It was a whimsical enough path to statehood. New county of Virginia, now a part of the Northwest territory, now a part of Indiana territory, and after that a territory in its own right, Illinois put on the dignity of a sovereign commonwealth only in 1818, forty years after Clark had cutted the line and the unicorn.

Belonging to Virginia meant indorsement of the principles drawn up for the "good people" thereof by their representatives in June, 1776, and some large and glittering principles it included—such, for example, as "All men are by nature equally free," and "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty," and "The blessings of liberty can be preserved only by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, and virtue."

Could you have watched the Illinois of those days and of many a long day to follow, it would have been clear that, politically, Illinois had gone in for rather more than any raw, half-tamed frontier community could negotiate. Under Lieut. Gov. Todd an Illinois Negro was tried for witchcraft, found guilty, and shot. As for those high flown phrases sanctifying the freedom of the press, they made queer reading later on when an Illinois mob murdered an editor for showing up slavery. Indeed, there were enslaved Negroes in Illinois, and had been ever since Rumold arrived with 500 blacks from San Domingo.

Red and Black Slaves in Illinois.

Even as late as 1769 there were red slaves also. After the revolution, Virginia graciously handed over Illinois to the federal government, and it became a part of the Northwest territory under that "great American charter," the Ordinance of 1787. Although there was to be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes," the Kasankians and their neighbors were vouchsafed the right to "retain their possessions," and among those possessions were slaves. Moreover, the ordinance expressly restricted the right of suffrage to "free inhabitants." Thus it tacitly confessed that there were by no means free. By stretching a point this could be made to seem like sanctioning slavery. Just what did the ordinance intend?

Out and out abolition, several slaveholders assumed, and were on the point of gathering together their "possessions" and crossing the Mississippi into Spanish territory, when Gov. St. Clair decided that the ordinance, far from aiming at abolition, aimed only at preventing any further importation of slaves into Illinois. If that sounded feebly there was a way of showing the letter of the ordinance while violating its spirit.

So in 1803 the territorial legislature of Indiana, which then included Illinois, passed a law to permit "any person, being the owner of Negroes or mulattoes of and above the age of 15 years and owning service and labor as slaves in any of the states and territories of the United States, or any

person purchasing the same, to bring the said Negroes or mulattoes into this territory," provided that within thirty days after bringing the slaves into the territory the owner or master should take them before the clerk of the court and have an indenture between the slave and his owner, specifying the time which the slave was compelled to serve the master. Indentured males might serve until the age of 30, indentured females until the age of 25. Lateness was punishable "with stripes." If a servant balked, obstinately refused to work, two days were added to his term of service for each day late. If he ran away two days were added for each transient day, and sundry more to offset the expense of catching him.

A devilish law, on the face of it. It was enforced—

Playing Fast and Loose with Slavery—if you can call the travesty of administration enforcement—with a halcyon approaching the grotesque. The territory's first governor, Ninian Edwards, reentered his services for periods for exceeding the legal limit—Rose for thirty-five years, Jesse for thirty-five, Maria for forty-five. An indenture recorded in Madison county began: "Jack Bonaparte doeth hereby agree and freely charge himself to serve Josiah Vaughan, his heirs and assigns, ninety years as a good and faithful servant." Benjamin Kervendall bargained to Polly Gutten his Negro boy, David, "to have and to hold as her own property from this time forth and forever."

Well, why not? Frequently Negroes were indentured for ninety-six years, and the courts held that Negroes were property. Masters paid a tax of \$1.00 each year. You could buy a servant's time—price, \$100 a year. You could borrow money on him. You could sell him outright.



ILLINOIS, THE "BINDER" STATE.

Of deliberate purpose the upper boundary of Illinois was established further north than Boston, while the lower was further south than Richmond. In the north came immigrants from New England. Through the southern gateway came people from Virginia. Here they mingled, and it was hoped that together they might work out without a settlement of the great slavery question.

To be sure, the law provided that its victims must freely consent to indenture. It was not slavery—it was "voluntary servitude." It was "voluntary." But, by coaxing some, threatening others, and bamboozling the rest, the whites imposed on the blacks. Ninian Edwards' Maria was 14 when she signed away her five free years of her life.

Not was indentured labor by any means confined to the river towns of southern Illinois. It spread as far south as St. Louis county. And when, in 1817, Illinois demanded a statehood slavery became a political issue. Delegates assembled to frame a constitution. The so-called compromise triumphed; in Article VI should

their handwork:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes whereof the party has been fully convicted. Nor shall any male person arrive at the age of 21 years, or any female person arrive at the age of 18 years, be held to serve any person as a servant under any indenture hereafter made, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom and on condition of a bona fide contract, and shall not be received for their services. Nor shall any indenture of any Negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this state, or if made in this state, where the term of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in case of apprenticeship."

The constitution then goes on to provide that all indentures made before 1818 were to remain valid, and the victims must serve out their whole time. As a slight offset, their boys were to become free at 21 years, their girls at 18.

In so far as it concerned the Negro, it was a scandalous constitution, confirming, or malady confirming, the Black Code then in force. The one year arrangement scarcely involved an annual cooling, an annual threat, or an annual branding.

But even this failed to satisfy the slaveholders. In the second gubernatorial campaign two 11-year-old pro-slavery candidates—three, some authorities assert—took the field against that superb emancipator, Edward Coles.

"The son of a planter and revolutionary colonel, Coles

Coles Illinois! was a Virginian, born in 1786 and educated at Harvard and the College of William and Mary. After six years as private secretary to President Madison, he went to Russia as President Monroe's special ambassador. In 1815 he first visited the Northwest territory.

Soon after his return to Virginia he loaded his slaves into covered wagons, took them to Brownsville, Pa., and put them aboard Ohio river flatboats headed for St. Louis. From St. Louis they were to go to Indianapolis, Ind. On the way down river he told them they were free, and that when they reached Indianapolis he would give each family 100 acres of land. He kept his word.

At Indianapolis he became register of the land office, and in 1821 he ran for governor. With the opposition divided against itself, he won, though by a small plurality. In his inaugural address he asked for "the repeal of the Black laws and for legislation to stop the kidnapping of free Negroes."

The senate committee to consider these recommendations reported that there was "no other means of remedying the evils than by calling a convention to alter the constitution." As they well knew, the constitution, once called, would alter the constitution in such fashion as to make Illinois unconquerably a slave state. But a convention could not be called without the consent of the people. The question before the people was whether or not to assent to the people to act. In the house of representatives the conventionists failed by one vote. Thereupon the house expelled an anti-conventionist, put a conventionist in his place, and passed the bill.

This high handed prank aroused the people of Illinois as lawless. So did the conventionists' behavior in general—the uproarious street parades, the outpouring of stimulants in "convocation groceries," the hooding and flogging, and finally the capers that ended in settling fire to the state house at Vandalia and burning the governor in effigy.

Except for their hoodlum tactics the conventionists might have won, as the great bulk of the voters wanted slavery—more for its own sake, some because they thought Illinois would help to perpetuate slavery elsewhere, and many because it would keep settlers into the state. Virginians, Kentuckians, and Tennesseans, crossing Illinois on their way to Missouri, lent no help—other

largely or otherwise. It matters little—Tollu is a fine country and we should like to settle here, but we are going on into Missouri because there we shall run no risk of ever losing our slaves."

Illinois voted, Feb. 4, 1820, against 4,619. Thus, on the 24 day of August, 1821, Illinois deduced unpardonable disgrace.

It is a mistake, however, to imagine that slavery had got its death blow. As a sedentary laborer, it lived on—die out in time, but for the present a disgrace—and Prof. Davis says in the discussion eliminate when he says: "The contest over a convention in 1823-24 was neither a real nor



First Courthouse in Illinois, Now Standing in Jackson Park, Chicago.



Established in 1887, this bank began business in a very meager way. Today, in 1918, without the aid of mergers or consolidations, it has a deposit

line that extends into nearly every state in the Union, besides an enormous clientele of corporations, firms and individuals in commercial lines of business here in Chicago.



Wm. A. Tilden, Pres.

United States Depository Fort Dearborn National Bank CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Capital and Surplus \$4,000,000.00



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This Modern Business Structure—The Fort Dearborn Bank Building—is the home of the

Fort Dearborn National Bank—Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank—Fort Dearborn Safety Deposit Vaults
The combined facilities of these financial institutions, under one roof in heart of business district, offer Complete Equipment and Unsurpassed Service in every department of Modern Banking

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Trust, Bond, Real Estate Loan Departments

3% INTEREST ON SAVINGS

This Bank Loans Exclusively on Collateral



The Paramount Knitting Co., manufacturers of Bear Brand Hosiery, stand today in the foremost ranks of the Hosiery Manufacturers of the United States.

Commencing as an Illinois corporation in 1893, with a few employees, this organization has forged ahead, using every effort to produce the best, and always alert to employ every new idea and process that has been found to increase the strength and life of Hosiery. The company has grown steadily on the solid foundation of merit and quality until today it has large mills at Kankakee, Illinois; Beaver Dam, Hartford, and Waupun, Wisconsin; equipped with complete hospital and first-aid rooms and with a lunch room for factory employees.

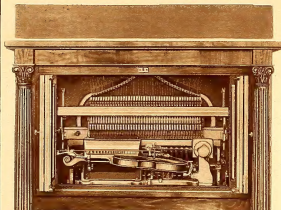
Since the commencement of the war the company has used every available equipment for manufacturing Hosiery required by the Government.

PARAMOUNT KNITTING CO.

Hunter Bldg. Madison and Market Sts. Chicago, Illinois



BEAVER DAM, WIS.



Violano-Virtuoso

The Mills Novelty Company which was organized about twenty-five years ago by Mr. H. S. Mills, the present President and Treasurer, first manufactured coin operator machines until the invention of the Violano-Virtuoso. Now they are the exclusive manufacturers of this remarkable instrument.

The Violano-Virtuoso, operated by electricity, renders violin music with piano accompaniment in a marvelous manner. It has been publicly proclaimed by the U. S. Patent Office authorities as one of the eight greatest inventions of the decade.

MILLS NOVELTY CO.

MILLS BUILDING

JACKSON BOULEVARD AND GREEN STREET.

1818 1918

ELECTRICITY - THE SERVANT OF MANKIND



Comparing the conditions of living in our Illinois prairie one hundred years ago with those of today, what is the contribution of Central Station Electric Service to the advancement of the people of this state? Considering only four lines of development, the pictures attempt to tell the story. It is probably true that the activities of the average business of 1818 were pretty well set to stand down. Man's work was then truly from his hands to his head. But with the electric light of 1918, daylight is prolonged indefinitely.



Similarly, how the strength of man has been reinforced by the electric motor! A country example of a century's progress in this direction is shown by the unloading of the early settler's railroad and of corresponding job at the present day, involving a great ship and a giant electric crane. Electricity is the ubiquitous servant of mankind, operating with equal ease the massive machinery of the factory or the intricate delicate task of the hospital. Who can calculate what it means in doing the world's work?



Commonwealth Edison Company
Middle West Utilities Company
Chicago Elevated Railways
Public Service Company
of Northern Illinois



Tossing to transportation, think what a revolution the electric railway and the electric truck have wrought! Contrast the animal power used by the settler a century ago with the means of travel today. In Illinois the development of transportation systems during the last century—even during the last decade—has been remarkable and the many miles of elevated and interurban railway systems, truck vehicles for Western progress in this important direction. Chicago has today one of the most complete systems of elevated railroads in the country.



What a contrast this has been for women! For them, too, electricity has played its part, overcoming the drudgery of household tasks. Householders of today have the electric washer, the vacuum cleaner, the electric iron, and many other conveniences. Wartime, incidentally war—in the duty of the house. Today, as we think kindly of France, we also think kindly of Illinois. We are trying to win our part in this important direction. Chicago has today one of the most complete systems of elevated railroads in the country.





would grow to such an extent that, on the day following Stephen A. Douglas' first visit to Chicago as a defender of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Tribune would say:

"The flag of all shipping in the port was displayed at half-mast shortly after noon and remained there during the remainder of the day. At a quarter past the hour of the city consumed to tell and stilled the air with their mournful tones for more than an hour. The city wore an air of mourning for the disgrace which our senator was seeking to impose upon her and which her citizens were determined to resent at any cost."

Not would say one in the Illinois of 1837 have foreseen the tremendous excitement that was to attend the Lincoln-Douglas debates, or the glorious part Illinois was to play in the war that kept the Union whole.

An Illinois Governor in Gold Lace.

Dramatic, thrilling, portentous, through the episodes marking the antislavery movement appear to us now, the Illinois of 1837 and the two decades preceding were not supremely concerned about the Negro. Bond or free, there were comparatively few Negroes in Illinois. No one visiting Illinois during these early years of statehood would have heard that a colossal ruin drama was going on there. Other developments seemed very much more noteworthy.

For one thing, Kaskaskia had ceased to be the capital. It has since ceased to be anything, thanks to the ever encroaching and still expanding Mississippi, but the first state legislature ordered a town laid out and a temporary capital erected at Vandalia and removed thither, bag and baggage. Gov. Shadrach Bond and Lieut. Gov. Pierre Minard, senators, representatives, and all.

It is true that the slavery question bobbed up occasionally under Bond's successor, Gov. Cole, but when William Edwards succeeded Cole—yes, a kinsman and little thing, what a distinction! Fancy a governor of Illinois arraying himself for his inaugural in a gold-laced cloak and wearing a sash. Fancy his sporting a Negro driver. Fancy his going about in knee breeches, broad opera boots, and a breakdown coat in 1824 when Vandalia was an exceedingly one-room village not up to the standard of a modern town town.

Moreover, national politics began to interest Illinois. In the election of 1824 Jackson, Adams, and Crawford ran for president, but none of the three received votes enough and it became necessary for the national house of representatives to choose the national chief magistrate. Illinois wanted Jackson. But Daniel P. Cook, congressman from Illinois, refused to elect Adams. For this the Illinoisites took it out on Cook by cutting short his congressional career at the next opportunity.

Then, too, there came the Black Hawk war. But now were vastly more important for the time being than black men, and in 1834 because the ruinous gubernatorial administration of Joseph Duncan, during which the mania for public improvement raged unchecked and enlisted all other interests, Illinois trembled with paper towns, paper canals, paper railroads, backed by an appropriation on paper of more than \$10,000,000 in a single year. In a small way it repeated the Mississippi Bubble. Investors rubbed wet.

Chicago was overrun with them. They crowded the steamboats on river and lake. Many came to stay. All were hot on the trail of those sudden riches which they believed the state internal improvement system would create out of nothing.

What resulted? By 1832 Illinois staggered under a debt of nearly \$11,000,000. Paper towns, paper canals, paper railroads had done their worst, and only the skill and energy and superb conscience of Gov. Thomas Ford saved the state from the shame of repudiating its obligations.

Nevertheless, the Negro question was asserting itself in an underground manner via the Underground railroad. When indentured labor was in its glory there were slaveholders who would hide a Negro in son as his term of service expired, competition and sold him away south and sell him into lifelong bondage; now slaves from the south were being helped to get north and on to Canada.

It soon appeared, however, that the slavery question, once recognized as a factor in politics, was to play a huge, if not a leading role. A Yankee, Augustus C. French, became governor, and during his administration Illinois revised its constitution. The new constitution not only required that a voter must have lived in the state one year (instead of merely three weeks as had been the rule before) and that the state and county officials should all be elected (some 250 had regularly owed their jobs to legislative favor until then) and that extreme stinginess should supplant the extravagance with which Illinois had of late been so riotously tossing its money about, but that henceforth no additional Negro should be imported into the state.

Meanwhile the Negro question in national politics was becoming more and more interesting—one may almost say vital—to Illinois. Fear Illinois' congressmen, including Stephen A. Douglas, voted against the Wilmot proviso. All the other congressmen voting against it were from slave states. Had it passed, the proviso would have required that in the territory about to be taken over from Mexico there should be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude."

THE EPIC OF DEMOCRACY.



Lincoln's Birthplace in Kentucky.



His Residence in Springfield.

nor involuntary servitude, except for crime." Despite the action of the Illinois congressmen, the proviso passed the house, but only to die in the senate.

It was now evident that the labors of the abolitionists had borne fruit abundantly in Illinois. The people denounced their congressmen. After the years the problem of how to treat Negroes in the territory acquired from Mexico came up again, and this time the Illinois legislature instructed the state's congressmen and senators to support the neither-slavery-nor-involuntary-servitude clause. In 1850 the Chicagoans held a mass-meeting at which they laid Douglas to rest for president. He voted for it, but only after he had thrown the whole weight of his influence against it and after he was sure that it would fail.

He further scandalized Chicago by introducing his anti-Chicago Resolutions. Douglas made Kansas-Nebraska till his Douglas Meetings. He provided that each territory should itself decide for or against slavery and whether to enter the Union as a free state or as a slave state. "Popular sovereignty" he called it. His enemies called it "pro-slavery" and a bid for southern votes at such time as it might please Senator Douglas to run for president.

A second anti-Douglas meeting in Chicago—larger than the first and hotter and to a great extent aided up as its own time supporters—resolved: "That the passage of the bill will destroy the harmony which now exists between the north and the south, create sectional disturbances, and perpetuate agitation of questions which have heretofore been regarded as settled."

The bill passed. Chicago seethed with indignation against the senator. "He has betrayed us," declared a Chicago newspaper. "He has injured us in our reputation, our honor, and our pecuniary interest."

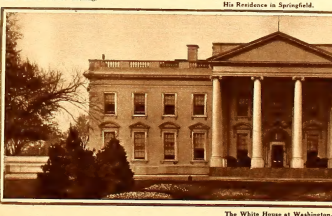
Douglas came on. It was then that Chicago received him with flags at half-mast and the mournful tolling of church bells. When he showed himself on a balcony overlooking the great open space in front of State Market hall and attempted to address a huge concourse of people there, they booed him.

But Douglas had friends as well as enemies in Illinois. Moreover, there was hope of converting his enemies, or a good share of them, and accordingly he began leaving the state and defending the Kansas-Nebraska bill everywhere. All summer and well into the fall this battle. On Oct. 3 he talked to the farmers at a state agricultural fair in Springfield. Abraham Lincoln addressed him the day following and made much of the senator's arguments. The thing happened again in Peoria, whereupon Douglas suggested that Illinois would be a capital policy for them both. Lincoln agreed.

But when Douglas failed to keep the bargain Lincoln once more came on his trail.

Throughout Illinois the Negro question had become a paramount issue in politics. In August the Du Page County Free Democratic convention had called for the organization of a new national party to restore the government to its original basis of liberty and justice.

"We are willing to renounce our party name and be known as Republicans." Now a convention at Springfield sought a fusion of all the anti-Nebraska elements. It failed, but the anti-Nebraska elements, working separately, carried the election,ousting the legislature, which was presently to elect a senator. By withdrawal.



The White House at Washington.

The Largest Bank West of New York

THE CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, judged solely by the amount of deposits, has won this position. Its average credits amount to over \$6,500,000 per day. Its receipts and disbursements of money per day average over \$1,700,000, and its clearings, both out and in, amount to some \$4,000,000 more. Its clearings represent over 30% of the total of all Chicago's banks. Furthermore, it has about five thousand out-of-town bank correspondents, located in all parts of the country.

The remarkable success of this institution is typical of the progressiveness and wealth of the great Middle West. This bank has grown with the Middle West. It has aided financially in the many great developments of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, lumbering and transportation which have made this section famous the world over. As early as 1863 the Commercial National Bank of Chicago began business with a capital of \$300,000. March 5, 1883, the late P. D. Armour and a number of prominent associates organized the Continental National Bank with \$2,000,000 capital. The two banks were consolidated in 1910 under the present title, the Continental and Commercial National Bank. It now has \$36,000,000 of capital, surplus and profits, and deposits of \$275,000,000. Its shareholders own the capital stock of the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank and the Hiberman Banking Association. The combined deposits of the three banks are \$350,000,000.

This institution occupies the finest banking offices in the world. The bank building covers an entire block and cost, when completed, including the grounds, approximately \$12,000,000. Its immense size may be judged from the fact that when fully occupied it can house a population of approximately 4,000 people.

While the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago is not the largest bank in the world, as gauged by the amount of its deposits, nevertheless it employs a larger number of clerks, who handle more items, under one roof, than any other bank in the world, not even excluding some of the larger joint-stock banks in England, two of which have deposits close to \$1,500,000,000, drawn chiefly, however, from their hundred branches throughout the United Kingdom.

Side by side, Chicago and the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago have grown to such proportions that each finds a worthy ally in the other.

CHICAGO PORTRAIT COMPANY

S. M. PAINE, PRES.

Producers of More Than \$500,000
Portraits for the Homes of America

A quarter of a century ago, April 11th, 1893, the Chicago Portrait Company opened a small office and studio in Chicago. The company was chartered with a capital stock of \$2,500. Today it has an invested capital of more than one million dollars.

Back of this interesting chapter in the history of an important Chicago industry, back of the bare figures that record the success of this company, is the romance of thousands of mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, in American homes, a romance that prompts them to preserve in the home the pictured likeness of loved ones.

The Chicago Portrait Company has always maintained standards of the strictest excellence in its work. The officers have been and are men of high ideals to whom the execution of each order has been a trust received directly from some home. The spirit of service of these leaders has been shared by the entire force of more than 3,000 employees, and is responsible for the remarkable public confidence accorded the Chicago Portrait Company and its work throughout the country.

It is this same spirit of service that has made this company buy \$400,000 worth of Liberty bonds; contribute \$5,000 to the Red Cross; send 356 of its boys to the front.

Home of
Chicago
Portrait
Company



Wabash
Avenue and
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DANIEL HAYES, JR., President

The Daniel Hayes Company The National Farming Corporation

Daniel Hayes, Jr., is the head of one of Illinois' oldest and largest land and farming companies, which, last February, moved from Rock Island to the Daniel Hayes Building, 109 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The name of Hayes for sixty-three years has been identified in Illinois with farming, breeding, and the sale of land. Daniel Hayes, Sr., was widely known as the breeder of Alix, 2:03½, and other famous trotting horses. With his associates, he was responsible for the development and colonization of hundreds of thousands of acres of western land.

The Daniel Hayes Company is now engaged in the sale of the famous Chewchilla lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California.

It is the sentiment of those of high authority in the nation that there is nothing more immediately essential than getting the big producing irrigated lands of the country into crop.

The Daniel Hayes Company, during the present war times, is selling no land except under contract for its immediate cultivation.

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Benjamin Products in the Industrial World have long contributed to the welfare of the worker and to the benefit of the employer—adding to the sum total of humanity's comfort and usefulness.

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BENZAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
New York Toronto Chicago San Francisco London

AN INSTITUTION BUILT ON IDEAS



ing in his favor, Lincoln made Trembull senator—thus defeating the anti-Norfolkian. Later—May 25, 1857, to be precise—White, Republican, Democrats, Free Democrats and Abolitionists held a free hall at Springfield and declared: "We are devoted to the Union and will to the last extremity defend it." Although the name Republican was not yet formally adopted, this was nevertheless a Republican state convention, the first ever held in Illinois. The new party swept the state. On the 16th of June, 1858, a Republican convention at Springfield resolved amid tremendous enthusiasm: "That Abraham Lincoln is our first and only choice for United States senator to fill the vacancy about to be created by the expiration of Mr. Douglas' term."

Mr. Douglas' choice—his first and only, it may be added without conservatism—was Mr. Douglas. Put up by Douglas to Debate, the Democrats to succeed himself, he showed no little pluck by knocking his opponent in Chicago. As at Springfield and Peoria, Lincoln repulsed. Not only that; he challenged Douglas to stamp the state with him and debate from the same platform.

Then began the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. The itinerary included Ottawa, Freeport, Janesville, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton. The entire country looked on with curious attention, and the newspapers of the day abounded in highly picturesque reports. Witness this by a correspondent of the New York Post:

"It is astonishing how deep an interest in politics this people take. Over long, weary miles of hot and dusty prairie the processions of eager partisans come on foot, on horseback, in wagons drawn by heroes or mules; sons, women, and children, old and young; the half sick, just out of their first 'shake'; children in arms, infants at the maternal breast, pushing on in clouds of dust and beneath the blazing sun; settling down at the town where the meeting is, with hardly a chance for sitting and even less opportunity for eating, waiting in untidy groups for hours at the places of speaking; talking, discussing, listening, vacillating—while the war, the artillery, the music of the bands, the waving of banners, the hurrahs of the crowds as delegation after delegation appears, the cry of the peddlers reselling all sorts of wares from the inflexible 'cure for ague' to a monster watermelon in slices to suit purchasers—constitute a reader the occasion of one scene of confusion and commotion. 'The hour of I arrives and a perfect rout is made for the grounds; a column of dust rising to the heavens and fairly deluging those who are hurrying on through it. Then the speakers come with flags and banners and music, surrounded by cheering partisans. Their arrival at the grounds and immediate approach to the stand is the signal for shouts that rend the heavens. They are introduced to the audience amid enthusiastic cheers; they are interrupted by frequent applause, and they sit down finally amid the same uproarious demonstration. 'The audience sit or stand patiently throughout, and, as the last word is spoken, make a break for their houses, first hunting up lost portions of their families, getting their scattered watermelons together, and, as the daylight fades away, entering again upon the broad prairies, and slowly picking their way back to the place of beginning.'"

Quite apart from the issue at stake, there was the interest in the clash of personalities. It would have been impossible to find two men anywhere more utterly different than Lincoln and Douglas. Lincoln—

—Scarcely Douglas is of wide-spread renown. At the anxious politicians of his party, or who have been of his party, for years past, have been looking upon him as certainly, at no distant date, to be the president of the United States. They have seen in his broad, jolly, fruitful face, postoffice, land office, marsh-ships, charge-ships, and foreign missions, burning and spreading out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be held out of by their greedy hands.

On the contrary, nobody has ever expected me to be president. In my poor, lean, lack face nobody has ever seen that any cabbage, were growing out. They are disadvantages, all taken together, that the Republican laborer and. We have to fight the battle upon principle, and upon principle alone."

There was a fascination, moreover, in the general post temper pervading the hosts between "Long Abe" and the "Little Giant." Said Douglas: "In the remarks I have made on this platform, and the position of Mr. Lincoln upon it, I mean nothing personally disrespectful or unkind to

that gentleman. I have twenty-five years. These points of sympathy between us get acquainted both comparatively poor in a then just as an ass. He could beat boys wrestling a foot long quote or per; could then than all the boys of the town together (supernatural laughter), and the dignity and inequality with which he presided at a horse race on a fair excited the admiration and won the praise of everybody. (Renewed laughter.) I sympathized with him because he was struggling with difficulties and to was I."

Still, Douglas could now and then turn home a salvo of state thunder. At each time Lincoln was too discerning as well as too polite to take state thunder at all seriously. Speaking at Havana he said: "I am informed that my distinguished friend yesterday became a little excited—his Opponent," and he said something about fighting, as though referring to a pugilistic encounter between him and myself. Did anybody in this audience hear him use such language? (Cries of yes.)

"I am informed, further, that somebody in his audience, rather more excited or nervous than himself, took off his coat and offered to take the job of Judge Douglas, and fight Lincoln himself. Did anybody here witness that warfare proceeding? (Laughter and cries of

Lincoln Makes Fun nervous, perhaps (laughter)—of his Opponent," and he said something about fighting, as though referring to a pugilistic encounter between him and myself. Did anybody in this audience hear him use such language? (Cries of yes.)

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High Stuff on the Mississippi at Alton, Ill.
Scene of the Lovejoy Martyrdom.



a difference. I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. 'I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 'I hold that he is as much entitled to these as any white man. I never with Judge Douglas he is not my equal in political and natural rights—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas and the equal of every living man.'"

At Charleston he said: "I am not in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. I do not understand that because I do not want a Negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I have never had the least apprehension that, if my friends would marry Negroes if there was no law to keep them from it; but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, I give him the most intense pleasure that I can, to the very last, stand by the law of this state, which forbids the marrying of white people with Negroes."

How we would have loved to hear, instead of merely reading, these tremendous speeches. They were so honestly delivered. Horace Hernon, who heard and saw Lincoln in those glowing days, wrote of "the tall, angular form with the long, angular arms, at times bent lazily double with confidence like a large ball sailing in a smaller one, the mobile face wet with perspiration."

Well, I naturally desire to know if I shall fight any Judge Douglas nor his second. (Great laughter.) I shall not do this for two reasons, which I will now explain. 'In the first place, a fight would prove nothing which he is at issue in this contest. It might establish that Judge



Douglas is a more muscular man than myself, or it might demonstrate that I am a more muscular man than Judge Douglas. But this question is not referred to in the Cincinnati platform or in either of the Seward platforms. (Great laughter.) Neither result would prove his right or me wrong. And no of the gentlemen who volunteered to do his fighting for him. If my fighting Judge Douglas would not prove anything it would certainly prove nothing for me to fight his bottle holder. (Continued laughter.)

"My second reason for not having a personal encounter with the Judge is that I don't believe," he states it himself. (Laughter.) He and I are about the best friends in the world, and when we get together he would no more think of fighting me than of fighting his wife. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, when the Judge talked about fighting, he was not giving vent to any ill feeling of his own, but merely trying to excite—well, confusion among me on the part of his audience. And as I find he was tolerably successful, we will call it quits." (Cheers and laughter.)

He took very much this same humorous, indolent view of Judge Douglas' attacks upon him all along, and said at Ottawa: "When a man hears himself somewhat misrepresented in his own country, I do not venture myself, but when misrepresentation becomes very gross and palpable, it is more apt to amuse him."

"The Little Giant's favorite game was underscoring Lincoln's attitude toward slavery. At each occasion of his speech at the Springfield convention, Lincoln had declared: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will come to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.' This was said to Douglas. He read into it all manner of misstatements, and he assailed Lincoln's anti-slavery principles by grotesquely restating them in an exaggerated as well as a distorted form. It was Lincoln's duty, then, to state them not only in such a way that they could be understood, but in such a way that they could not be misunderstood."

At Ottawa he said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. 'I have no purpose to introduce political and racial equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be

a difference. I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. 'I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 'I hold that he is as much entitled to these as any white man. I never with Judge Douglas he is not my equal in political and natural rights—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment. But in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas and the equal of every living man.'"

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Lovejoy Monument at Alton.

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Chicago, the parent house, is supervised by three of its members, whereas the New York house is in charge of Mr. O. G. Becker and Mr. G. Bluthenthal ever since its start in 1894. The New Orleans branch is under care of Mr. Sidney Frank, who has also been with the firm for eighteen years.

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tion which he discharged in drops as he threw his head this way and that like a prophetic—not a graceful figure and yet not an ungainly one."

Lincoln put every ounce of his energy—physical, moral, intellectual—into the campaign, and just, and said he felt "like the boy who stomped his toe. It hurt too much to laugh and he was too tired to cry." But, although the Democrats avowed the legislature and although the legislature made Douglas senator again, the triumph had resulted mainly from what amounted practically to a general election. Lincoln had not been re-elected since 1850. Republican votes in the new populous northern sections counted for little. It was conservative, moreover, to recall a remark of Lincoln's during the campaign. His friends had foreseen a certain Douglas (his first and last Lincoln vote) who commented: "If he does that he can never be president." They rejoined: "That is not your business. You are after the re-election." They said Lincoln: "No, gentlemen, I am killing big game." The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this.

As 1860 approached the Illinois Republicans quietly Lincoln "groomed" began "grooming" Lincoln. Late in 1857 Joseph McMill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, conferred with Republicans at Washington. Returning to Chicago, he lauded Lincoln for the presidency. The following May a picturesque character looked in upon the economies of a Republican state convention at Decatur, carrying upright a weather beaten fence rail. A neighbor of his carried another. A banner explained that the fence rails belonged to a list of 1,000 which Lincoln had helped to split when a boy. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm, naming Lincoln as his choice for president by unanimous vote.

Thanks to the inspired machinations of Norman A. Judd, the Republican national convention met in Chicago. Chicago wanted Lincoln, and displayed his emblems everywhere, and furnished Lincoln loads. Lincoln parades, Lincoln reception orators, and all Republicans Lincoln supported Chicago. When 2,000 New men came whooping in from New York state the noise of Illinois recruited overwhelming thousands to storm Chicago and "march, shout, or fight." And the sacred fence rails were there. Adorned with flowers, they stood in the hotel drawing room at the Illinois headquarters. Candles burned beside them.

On the third day came the balloting in the enormous wigwam. Judd placed Lincoln's name in nomination. No sooner was the motion seconded than there went up a yell surpassing anything ever heard before in a political convention. A stifled cheer it was "a concentrated shriek that was positively awful."

The first ballot indicated a second victory. The second showed Lincoln gaining. The third came within a vote and a half of giving Lincoln the nomination. "A profound stillness suddenly fell upon the wigwam," says the account in "Abraham Lincoln: A History," by Nicolay and Hay. "The men ceased to talk and the women to flutter their fans; one could distinctly hear the crackling of pencils and the ticking of telegraph instruments on the reporters' tables. . . . While every one was leaning forward in intense expectancy, David K. Carter sprang upon his chair and reported a chance of four Ohio votes from Chase to Lincoln."

"There was a moment's pause—a teller waved his tally sheet toward the skylight—and then the boom of a cannon on the roof announced the nomination to the crowds in the streets, where shouts and salutes took up and spread the news."

Chicago went mad with joy. The pandemonium of guns, bells, and steam whistles lasted twenty-four hours. That night 40,000 voters returning from Chicago saw the clouds over Illinois reddened by countless bonfires.

Lincoln had not attended the convention. In doubt whether he was "enough of a candidate to stay away or too much of one to go," he had purloined the thing out and determined to remain in Springfield. When the news of his nomination reached him he was playing bill. "There's a little woman down on Elbert street that would like to hear of this," he said after reading the dispatch. "I'd go down and tell her."

Then began the sporadic Lincoln-Douglas campaign. For the first time America saw a freight parade by clubs of enthusiasts in uniform. The country blazed with excitement. But the result was a foregone conclusion. With the Democratic party divided, southern Democrats for Douglas, south-

THE SOUL OF LINCOLN SPEAKS TODAY

We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—From the Gettysburg Address.

ern Democrats for Breckinridge—Lincoln won.

When Lincoln stood up to deliver his inaugural at Washington, Douglas held his hat. In Illinois, meanwhile, Richard Yates, Republican and staunch Unionist, was governor. If the state had given Lincoln a majority of less than 12,000, it was an out and out Lincoln state now, and could applaud those superb sentences of his inaugural:

"In your hands, my disadvantaged fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war."

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passions may have stirred, it must not break our bonds of country. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone in all this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

When the attack on Fort Sumter precipitated the crisis, and among the first intonations to call upon Lincoln for election as an address to the Illinois legislature: "It is the duty we owe to ourselves, and our children, and our God, to protect this government and the flag from every assailant, be he who he may."

At Chicago a stocky little red-bellied Republican, whose parents had named him Hiram Ulisses, but who chose to call himself Ulisses Simpson, offered to serve in whatever capacity the government might direct. He was eventually to serve as President Ulisses S. Grant, and complete two terms in office, and, on a journey around the world, be loaded with distinctions by emperors and kings. Illinois claims Grant. History recognizes him as "the second president from Illinois," and so he was, but history somewhat spoils the thrill by adding that Grant had been a resident of Illinois only

CHICAGO, THE CITY OF NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.



The Old Wigwam, Where Lincoln Was Nominated in 1860.



National Convention in Session at Colliseum, Where Many Presidents Have Been Nominated.

two years when war broke out and that on his return from the round the world tour he became a resident of New York City.

In so far as it related to political affairs in Illinois, history seems to have made a pretty consistent business of spoiling thrills over since the war. Nothing much has happened—or at any rate nothing much in the way of the picturesque and sensational—unless you touch in the story of Illinois politics the tremendous national conventions at Chicago, where Republicans nominated Corfield, Blaine, Harrison, Tait, and Hughes, and where Democrats nominated McClellan, Cleveland, and Bryan. Picturesque these assemblies were, and at times sensational. What more so than the "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896 and the Roosevelt "bull" in 1912? But there were no more Illinois heroes put up for the presidency after Lincoln and Grant. The convention were not in any distinctive sense Illinois events. They were national events.

It is true that in 1870 Illinois adopted a new constitution, the one still in force. It is a document that it was some thing of an antiseptic at the time of its adoption. The late executive under its predecessor, the subsequent and to a large extent disregarded constitution of 1913, declared that "The history of American statehood presented no example of a government more defective than that of Illinois." Now came sweeping changes, drastic, all but revolutionary, modernizing the state government overnight. Yet it was impossible to ignore the genius to derive thrills from a perusal of the constitution of 1870 today or to derive thrills from a contemplation of subsequent political affairs in Illinois. Too bad! With a palpable thine for the dramatic, politicians, including their narratives work up to a climax. This seemed to be with the delirious purpose of tormenting blood rivals, it tails off.

Misery between the conservative east and the radical west, post-secession Illinois had a safe and sane path in a kind of political pragmatism. Only a few seasons, a very few, have cultivated the realm of confessions, sentiment, Republican unconviction. There was the Cleveland quarrel in 1884, and during Cleveland's administration a clash between the president of the United States and the governor of Illinois over the sending of federal troops to protect the mail trains and quell riots. There was the impeachment, and the question as to who owned Illinois—Yorke or the people. There was the "votes for women" uproar, leading to a modified acceptance of woman suffrage. There was the Lawrence argument and the other side, and the very lively war-time—or rather dilatory in war-time, and all along runs a thread of humanitarianism in politics—the movement that prompted municipal improvements for instance, and the fight for Chicago municipal reform. For many years, too, there was the long drawn fight against trusts. But where does the thrill come in? Where does one realize, good or bad? Seen in their due proportions, these episodes become exceptions that prove the rule, the rule being that nothing dramatic could happen in Illinois. Illinois looks back to the events of Lincoln's time as marking the very peak and summit of her political history, and they might well mark the very peak and summit of any commonwealth anywhere on earth. Moreover, there have about them a glory of infinite pathos. Who in Illinois can read without a great stir of the emotions the words Lincoln addressed to his neighbors in Springfield before setting out for the national capital?

"My friends," he said, "no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. . . . I know not how soon I will see you again. . . . A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has rested upon any other man since the days of Washington. He would never have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for success, and I know you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed but with which success is certain. Again I bid you an affectionate farewell."

Here was Illinois's supreme gift to the nation. And when Lincoln's body was laid to rest in Oak Ridge cemetery at Springfield there were those who rested in Illinois' behalf the solemn business upon her by abolitionists at the time of Lovejoy's death—the Martyr State.



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THORKILDSEN-MATHER CO.
111 West Monroe St., Chicago

The Thorkildsen-Mather Company, manufacturers of the "Sterling Brand" of Borax and Boracic Acid, have the distinction of operating the first and only Refinery of these products in Illinois.

The business was established by Thomas Thorkildsen in 1898 and was incorporated in 1903 as Thos. Thorkildsen & Co. In 1905 Mr. Stephen T. Mather became associated with the firm and the corporate name was changed to Thorkildsen-Mather Company in 1908.

For twenty years the Thorkildsen-Mather Company have been leading producers of Borax and Boracic Acid of the finest possible quality. Today the use of their products has become a nation-wide habit and the trademark "Sterling Brand" is accepted everywhere as a guarantee of quality.

THE EDWARD VALVE AND MFG. CO.

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Officered by bankers of known ability and directed by the most representative business men, this bank has always appealed to the better class of bank depositors.

An account here gives to its possessor a definite standing in the business world. It implies ability, integrity and desirability, for before we accept an account we first satisfy ourselves that the prospective depositor possesses these qualifications.

We invite correspondence or a personal interview with those who contemplate making a change in their banking connection or opening a new account.

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Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc.

Nos. 65, 67, 69, 71 W. Lake St., Chicago

Established in 1910 as Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc.

Incorporated 1918, as Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc.

Wholesalers in the trade of Upholstery and decorative fabrics of every description. Also Cabinet and Drapery Hardware.

STARTING in a modest way, this Company is now the leading concern in this line of business in the country, its activities covering the entire United States. The officers of the Company are: Carleton White, Pres.; W. F. Whiteman, V. Pres.; G. H. Lussky, Treas.; L. R. Warren, Sec.; H. J. Maher, Manager. All men of wide and long experience in this particular line of endeavor.

Miss Viola Dana, the charming star of the Metro Pictures, wearing a Cecile Hat.

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The pioneer days of the American investment business witnessed the beginning of the present organization of A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

Originally specializing in Municipal Bonds, the field of activity was gradually broadened to meet the vital needs of the growing nation. Railroads, Public Utilities and other basic industries were financed.

Always the underlying methods followed meant safety to the investor's capital and a dependable income from the investment.

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Recognition of our obligation to the investor as the only sound policy is the investor's best guaranty of safety and dependable income.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
105 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO

New York Station Minneapolis Milwaukee



THE North-Western Trust & Savings Bank was organized in 1906 and carried 2,000 depositors during its first year. Situated in the heart of the largest Polish community in the United States, it has developed a patronage now extending to approximately 23,000 depositors and has assets of \$8,300,000.

A Trust Dept. was recently created in this institution. Every line of service affiliated with banking is extended to the patrons of The North-Western Trust & Savings Bank.

The official of this bank understand the problems and peculiarities of the people served, with the result that the bank stands very high in the estimate of the community.

Pres. John F. Smulski was formerly State Treasurer of the State of Illinois. He is now president of the West Park Board and well known in the city generally.

The North-Western Trust & Savings Bank

1201 Milwaukee Ave.

Central Trust Company of Illinois BANK

THE Central Trust Company is a Bank. Not only does it carry savings accounts and act as trustee in many ways, but it also offers a broad commercial banking service.

HERE business men may carry their checking accounts, deposit their foreign or domestic drafts and acceptances for collection or credit, secure assistance in obtaining credit information regarding present or prospective customers, and receive every other kind of service—including credit accommodations—which a large and well equipped commercial bank is in a position to extend to business concerns.

125 W. Monroe St.



The old Ferris Wheel of the World's Columbian Exposition which stood in the Midway Plaisance, inspected by the Robert W. Hunt Co.

FOR a third of a century the Robert W. Hunt & Company has been the foremost engineering Company of the United States on the inspection and testing of all kinds of materials, including Steel, Cement, Concrete, Pipe and Paving.

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Sinclair Refining Co.

Main Office, Conway Bldg., Chicago

THE Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation was organized May 1, 1916 to take over the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, the Sinclair-Cudahy Pipe Line Company, and the Sinclair Refining Company.

This Corporation, with its vast properties, extensive refining plants, and perfectly organized distribution system, has—in the short space of two years—become one of the leading oil industries of the United States. The activities include the operation of thousands of wells, the separation and refining of oil products in the most modern and up-to-date refineries to be found in the country, and a national system of distribution by tank cars, pipe lines, service stations, tank wagons, trucks, and marine stations and boats.

The Sinclair Refining Company operates in the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The Company refines and markets all Petroleum Products, including Naphtha, Kerosene, Distillates, Gas Oil, Fuel Oil, Flux, Paraffine, Wax, Cylinder Stocks and Oils, Automobile Oils, Machinery Oils, and every known lubricating oil, greases of all kinds, and Petroleum and Petroleum Coke.



The Story of VENEER



The large veneer factory of the C. L. Willey Co. supplies a necessary product of the highest rank for universal distribution.

C. L. Willey Co. veneers are used on the highest grade pianos and the most luxurious furniture, as well as on more moderate grades; also in railroad cars, for display windows and in hundreds of other places where quality veneering is required.

The scarcity of good mahogany, oak, maple, walnut and other beautiful woods is surprising. Two mahogany trees to an acre of forest is a liberal estimate. The rarity of these woods is good reason why they should be used for veneering, so that many thousands can enjoy their richness, which would not be possible were they used solid.

The C. L. Willey Co.'s large stock of veneer and lumber always enables the purchaser to secure the choicest selection.

Veneer sheets are distributed throughout the country to furniture manufacturers and eventually find their way to adorn the homes of all classes.



A BIT OF ILLINOIS HISTORY INTRODUCING ENERGY COAL



Twelve feet of Energy Coal—Southern Illinois coal of highest quality.



Two of the Taylor Coal Company's mines.
Mine No. 5—Franklin County, Illinois.

Mine No. 2 and Washery, Williamson County, Illinois.



Energy Coal—sized, ready for market.



The last stage—part of the Taylor Coal Company's fleet of trucks in Chicago.

ILLINOIS was the fifth state in the United States to produce coal, making its appearance on government reports in 1833 with a production of 6,000 tons for the year. Pennsylvania (anthracite), 1814; Maryland, 1820; Virginia, 1822; and Kentucky, in 1828, preceded Illinois. Proximity to one of the greatest coal markets in the world and quality of coal have developed the coal industry to the point where Illinois ranks third among the states, with a production for 1917 of 78,983,527 tons, more than the whole country produced up to 1881. This development brought with it keen competition, which in its turn has resulted in continued improvement in preparation.

In the extreme southern part of Illinois are Franklin and Williamson Counties, adjoining, and here is found the best vein of coal in the state. In 1917 these counties produced 29,983,959 tons of coal, or over one-fourth of the state's total tonnage.

On the common boundary of these counties lie the mines of the Taylor Coal Company, mining one of the richest parts of the vein. The four mines produce Energy coal, and might be covered by a circle of four or five miles radius. Mine No. 2 has in connection one of the largest coal washeries in Illinois, capable of giving 1,200 tons of coal a day the best possible preparation.

Washing coal in this section of the state simply means providing a coal for the extra particular, as the coal as it comes from the mines, carefully sized, is giving the greatest satisfaction in thousands of homes, office buildings, and power plants. It is nearly smokeless and sootless; is clinkerless, and leaves only a little ash.

In order to give the congested center of Chicago the service it requires, the Taylor Coal Company has established a downtown yard, served by a fleet of motor trucks. The outlying districts of the city and consumers throughout the central states are supplied through reliable dealers.

TAYLOR COAL CO.

Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO

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